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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1871. NO. 49.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 1.—It is certain that Prince Metternich and Chevalier Nigra, the Austrian and Italian ambassadors, will both leave Paris soon, and, perhaps, come to London. The alleged cause is the political influence.

Paris is dull just now for the ladies.

President Thiers is uncertain of his tenure of life, and has made a political will, hoping to secure succession in the Presidency for Casimir Perenere.

The *Zeppelin* is again published, and advocates the claims of Victor Hugo for the Presidency.

Again it is rumored that Prince Bismarck offers himself, if needful, for Pondicherry or Cochin, in China.

LONDON, November 2.—The International Copyright discussion continues. Mrs. Bradshaw is reviewing her complaints.

A serious railway accident is reported at Perth, Scotland. No particulars.

The Mansion House fund last evening amounted to £45,000. The receipts of the Relief Committee of Liverpool amounted to £18,000.

PARIS, November 2.—A deputation of Americans to-day waited upon Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, and presented him with a service of plate as a recognition of his services to his countrymen during the siege by the Germans and under the Commune.

M. Laron Clere has declined the French Embassy at Berlin.

LONDON, November 2.—Minister Schenck has received the residence to 58 Great Cumberland place, Hyde Park.

LONDON, November 2.—A compromise has been arrived at between the French and English Governments in regard to the commercial treaty. The notice of the abrogation given by France has been withdrawn. The treaty will be continued in force, but with material modifications, the details of which have already been agreed upon.

BERLIN, November 1.—The Workingmen's Committee of this city have summoned a Congress of workmen to meet in Berlin on the 7th. The object of the meeting is to organize a general strike for the reduction of the daily term of labor to nine hours, and for a general increase of wages.

The subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund received at the 12 Worms to the amount to 20,000 thalers.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 2.—The steamship Manhattan has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 2.—Consols closed at 93 for both money and account. Bonds—5-20's of 1862, 91½; do of 1865, old, 92½; do of 1867, 93¼; 10-40's 89¾.

FRANKFORT, November 2.—United States bonds 96⅞.

The amount of bullion in the vault in the bank of England has increased £257,000 since last week.

Sugar afloat 29s 6d@30s.

PARIS, October 30.—Bourse rentes 58 francs 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Cotton—market closed quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales for the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales are taken for speculation and export.

Refined petroleum 181. Pork 47s.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

Frightful Loss of Life—Insurrections at Schiraz and Tabris.

A letter dated Teheran, August 7, in the Cologne *Gazette*, states that cholera, pestilence, famine and bad government make the situation in Persia more horrible from day to day. Of one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants of Meshed, the capital of Khorassan, two-thirds perished from hunger and disease in the course of July last, while the remaining thirty-three thousand were subjected to the vexatious undertaking. The facts intimately connected with the Persian Gulf are fatal to all the increase alone will furnish a new outlet with all that it wants. The Suez Canal will be opened for traffic. It is the best line that can be obtained from Chicago eastward to Central Ohio, both for passengers and freight, either on their way to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York.

If you ask me why the Pittsburgh line is superior to all others, has been allowed to remain so long unimproved, I point you to the primitive forests of hard wood with which the country was originally covered and their influence in driving settlers to the more easily cultivated prairies. The same cause has led to the disposition and necessity there has been for railroad companies to gather aid and influence by conducting their lines through the richest settlements upon less favorable routes for through traffic, causes, however, which no longer exist.

A NARROW-GAUGE PROJECT.

The Chambersburg *Repository* of this week says: Just before going to press, we received reliable information that a narrow-gauge railroad from this place to Mount Alto and Waynesboro, has been finally determined on, and would be built without further delay. This will be gratifying intelligence to the people of that part of the county through which the road will be laid, and who have so long felt the need of it. We are glad to understand as to the exact route that will be adopted, but understand that the road will connect with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about three miles north of town, and that an additional rail will be laid from that point to this place, which will be sufficient to make it the terminus of the road. We hope to be able to give fuller information shortly.

NEW INTERFERING WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia contemporary gives the following description of the new railroad enterprise that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that city: The new building in which will be transacted the office business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is nearly finished, and will be occupied by the 1st of November. It is situated at the corner of South Fourth street and Willing's alley, and has a front of Quincy granite. There is a frontage of 99 feet, and a depth of 194 feet on Willing's alley. The width of the main hall, or central part of the building, is almost the same. This makes a trunk line, without rivalry, of nearly a thousand miles. From Portland, Oregon, it is more than seventy miles; it is two hundred more to Santa Fe, three hundred additional to El Paso, and three hundred and fifty to Guaymas. Now all of this great distance can be covered, according to the data between Jersey and Chicago, at no more than $12,500,000; whereas at this rate $22,500 per mile paid on the Denver and Pacific, four and three-fourths feet gauge, it would be almost doubled. And after the more expensive road is constructed, the costs of maintenance are also nearly a double ratio, and nothing is gained of what is necessary for the economy.

Thus the Colorado experiment is a great and an important one to many more than the country directly concerned in it. Should it succeed, the Wasatch range may be as readily fringed and accommodated in this manner as the Sierra Madre. The Northern Pacific will find feeders forcing their way in from the skirts of the Rocky Mountains, the Wind river, the Black and other chains; and the great area north and south and central, thus opened to communications and markets, will be settled with a celerity that our annals have not known. All of this is a rich mineral as well as agricultural and grazing region, and, if a milder climate is needed, the same agency through the valleys of Sierra and Chihuahua, in Mexico, from the trunk line to Guyamas, could subsist and enrich as dense a population as that of Belgium. Denver, however, has been paid for the Colorado work; but closer will follow its operations, and if the calculations of its engineers are not a new era of railway construction is near at hand.

EXTENSION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Dedication, Reduction of Debt, &c., contained the report of J. Dutton Steele, Civil Engineer, of his survey of a route for the proposed Chicago extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The report from the surveyor to Mr. Garrett runs westward from Tiffin, in Ohio, in nearly a direct line past Defiance, Auburn, Albion, Bremen, etc., to Lake Station, on the Michigan Central Railroad, near the southern boundary of Lake Michigan, whence it may be extended to any point in Chicago or vicinity that may hereafter be selected.

The distance from Tiffin to Lake Station is 212 miles and it intersects the fourth south parallel, the most important of which is the Toledo, Wabash and Western, on account of its wealth and business and its large freight business.

Of the country passed over, forty-seven per cent. is timber and undulating land; marsh there are fourteen towns with populations of from 100 to 6,000 lying along or adjacent to the line. These towns are growing rapidly as the country becomes more thickly settled and the manufactories increase. The estimated cost of construction for the entire line is put at $3,067,975, or $18?14 per mile. The report contains also plans of the line, bridges, &c.

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"I have thus described a railroad line, and the country traversed by it, of remarkably favorable features, in direction, grade and connections. It will also be a line that will command an almost unlimited extent of local traffic, and connecting east and west lines from Chicago are crowded with business to the extent of their present means of transportation, a business that is increasing in such rapidity that the increase alone will furnish a new outlet with all that it wants. The Suez Canal will be opened for traffic. It is the best line that can be obtained from Chicago eastward to Central Ohio, both for passengers and freight, either on their way to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York.

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EXTENSION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Dedication,

Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

AND now comes the suspicion that ALEXIS may not come to this country at all. It is now said that he is on a general voyage of observation, which will not necessarily embrace our shores. Should this turn out so, it will be an aggravating disappointment, though hardly a sufficient cause for declaring war at once! We rather think, however, the suggestion is merely thrown out to tantalize those who have been for some days in a delirium of expectation.

THE unprecedentedly dry season, with all its drawbacks of calamity and loss, has demonstrated the necessity of prompt and united action for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. The demand is no longer local. It is as general as the necessity is imminent. The practical loss of our Western rivers for a few months has caused this importance to be felt. In view of everything, why is not a general convention of the regions interested to be held at an early day to prepare to move on Congress at the next session, the first thing in order?

THE responses to the Pittsburgh *Post's* nomination of Colonel T. A. SCOTT for President do not indicate his nomination without a why or wherefore. Meanwhile Colonel SCOTT is nearly every day elected President—of a railroad; in fact, we suspect that he would be bothered to tell promptly how many roads he is President of. And we suspect, also, that this bore is about as near to being President of the United States as he wishes just at present. As to the Democratic party, the idea that is making headway most rapidly is that of running no candidate at all.

THE grave violation of international comity involved in the act of cutting out the fishing schooner *Horton* from the custody of the Canadian authorities, has not only resulted in troublesome complications for her owners, but appears also to have brought another Gloucester vessel into misfortune. Somewhat over a year ago the schooner *Wanson* of that port was seized in the British provinces for an alleged violation of the fishery treaties, and after trial was condemned. A good and sufficient bond was given to the Court to abide the decision, but it has lain quiet from that time to this, awaiting the decision of the fishery treaty in its details. Since the *Horton* affair, however, the English Government has demanded the payment of the bond in gold forthwith. In all probability this demand would never have been made except for the foolishness of the owners of the *Horton* and their advisers.

UNLESS the New York election of next Tuesday is polluted by fraud, there seems good reason to suppose that the rule of the Ring will be brought to a close. The entire Republican press of that city has for several days past devoted the major portion of its editorial columns to the presentation of the imperative necessity of securing an honest election at all hazards, and of the dangers which threaten the people from frauds at the polls. It is generally admitted that the only hope of safety for the Ring lies now in defeating the popular will by a wholesale repeating and false counting; and it would seem as if, notwithstanding his offered reward of a hundred dollars for the discovery of illegal registering or voting, Mayor HALL is hand in glove with Tammany in its conspiracy to pervert the electoral franchise. Ignoring the requests made to him by the Committee of Seventy and other reform associations, he is said not only to have appointed as Inspectors of Election the most unprincipled tools of the Ring, but that he has even refused to allow the names of the appointees to be made public. This, although not unexpected, has a hard, ominous look, more especially for the reason that unless a fair vote is secured, and an honest canvass at the close of the polls obtained, it is not impossible that the contest between the honest citizens and their plunderers may take another form than that of the ballot-box. For the people are not in a mood to be cheated. The situation of affairs is critical.

THE DOELLINGER movement in Germany appears to be watched with very great interest by the English Episcopalian Church. At the recent annual Clerical Congress of that body, a principal subject of consideration was the influence upon the religion and polity of Christendom of the dissolution of the concordats and the declaration of Papal infallibility. During the progress of the discussion the Bishop of LINCOLN expressed his belief that the DOELLINGER revolution transcended in importance all the military and political movements that had taken place on the continent of Europe for many years past; that its leaders had shown the utmost wisdom in calling themselves "Old Catholics," and in having resolved to espouse nothing that was new, but to hold firmly to the order and discipline of the old Catholic Church; adding that if they were true to the principles which had been promulgated, their success was certain and assured. Nothing would have caused greater rejoicing in the Vatican than for Dr. DOELLINGER and his coadjutors to have taken a new departure instead of going back to primitive precedent. He held that it was the duty of all the churches to help each other in restoring evangelical truth and doctrine, and believed that the English Protestant Episcopal Church ought formally to convey to the old Catholics of Germany its assurances of earnest sympathy. Coincident, in point of time, with this expression of Protestant opinion, were the utterances of Dr. DOELLINGER himself to an English visitor, that there was no hope of conversions from Rome, that she had rendered them impossible for herself, and that the Anglican Church might come into the movement if she would, that there was nothing to keep her out, and that both the Tridentine decrees of the Old Catholics, and the thirty-nine articles of the Anglican Church, might be so explained and reconciled as to admit of cordial union. "Our crisis has come," added Dr. DOELLINGER; "your own will soon arrive. When your church is disestablished you will be free from many difficulties." The Doctor disclaims in the most emphatic manner any idea of submission to the Pope, and declares that never in all his life has he been more firmly persuaded of a duty than in his intention "to resist to the uttermost a system which is based on falsehood and fraud." The great reformer is evidently perfectly familiar with everything that is passing in the English theological world, and has by no means yielded his hope that the movement of which he is the head may result in the ultimate reunion of the Anglican and Greek Churches with the purified Catholic Church.

REFERRING the other day to Russia's latest conquest in Asia, we expressed the opinion that her annexation of Dzoungaria was but preliminary to other movements of a similar character. A number of metropolitan journals, we observe, take the same view of the matter, and think that her stealthy continuous advance in that direction is the result of a settled policy having for its ultimate object the realization of the dream of PETER the Great of bringing the British Indian possessions under her dominion and control. By a succession of military conquests, followed by a system of colonization, Russia has gradually pushed her way to the very foot of the Himalayan mountains, and it is feared that the immense and energetic preparations which are now being made for war have reference to the further prosecution of her ambitious designs in that quarter. That England is not without alarm respecting the subject may be inferred from the fact that five cabinet councils have been held within the past week, the foreign policy of the Government being the main subject of discussion at each; simultaneously with which we get the news that the country is arming itself to the teeth, that the reorganization of the army is progressing with the utmost rapidity, that all the regiments are being brought to a war standard, and that an enormous accumulation of war material of every description is going on. In regard to Russia it is pointed out that an immense network of military railroads is spread all over the empire, from Moscow to the foot of the Western Caucasus, from which strategic point the Black Sea and Turkey will be absolutely at the mercy of Russia, who thus neutralizes the former importance of the treaty restrictions on her use of the Black Sea, and completely checkmates the Western powers on the Bosphorus and the Isthmus of Suez. Nor is there any doubt that the development of the Oriental question is a favorite project of the Russian people generally. No one, of course, knows the resolve of the Emperor, but there is every reason to suppose that the enormous military preparations now in progress contemplate future aggressive operations on a most extended scale. Whether these relate to Turkey or not, time alone can determine. Meanwhile the declaration of a prominent Russian officer that, irrespective of what might be done or attempted by the maritime powers, his country can, whenever she chooses, steal a march on Constantinople and decide the fate of Turkey before they can interpose, would seem to indicate that sooner or later there will be in that quarter another uplifting of the pitiless sword, and the shock and carnage of war.

DRINKING HABITS OF ENGLISH WORKMEN.

A few years ago, even a sensible and benevolent Englishman used to refer to the Temperance movement in the United States as "one of the outgrowths of fanaticism so rampant in that strange country." People had been so long familiar with the drinking habits of all classes, that they seemed a part of the order of nature, or rather customs inwrought in some way with and essential to the maintenance of the British constitution. The mere suggestion that hard-working John Bull might get on better in the world without "unlimited ale," was regarded as a notion tainted with treason and directly tending to the overthrow of Church and State. In fact, neither the moral, social nor economical relations of the subject had been made a matter of inquiry and study. The change of view concerning the subject which has taken place in the British mind within the last ten years, is a noteworthy fact in every respect. When the new Reform Bill became law, Mr. LOWE's memorable remark was in substance: "The next thing for us to attend to is the education of the people." He had opposed the change with all his might, but the people having been admitted to the enjoyment of power, his sagacious mind at once saw the necessity of qualifying them for the exercise of their new functions. Upon their increased intelligence it was manifest that the safety of the empire depended. And it speedily became equally evident to many wise men that a reformation of the popular habits of life was not much less essential than intelligence to the just performance of the new and important duties imposed upon the masses by their political enfranchisement. While they had no part in the control of the country, and were mere instruments in the hands of superiors, their devotion to the ale-house or the gin palace was a thing of comparative indifference to statesmen and hereditary legislators. This is the case no longer, and it is, therefore, no surprise to find British politicians of all classes manifesting much concern about popular habits which formerly caused them no anxiety. To some of them the necessity of reform seemed so urgent, and the danger of delay so great, that without long preliminary agitation and debate, they were prepared to adopt a form of the prohibition policy. Concerning the wisdom or folly of that method we express at present no opinion. The fact mentioned is certainly significant, as it illustrates the influence of liberal institutions in extending the politician's intellectual and moral horizon, and in enlarging the sphere of individual responsibility.

It is, however, true that economical and other considerations, besides political forecast, strongly urge the necessity of reform in British drinking habits, especially among the laboring classes. While in the United States, whether as the effect of the dry climate and the nervous irritability of the people, or of other causes, the moderate use of strong drink is very apt to lead to excess, while intemperance in most cases hurries on its victim to an early catastrophe; in Great Britain neither of these results is so universal. This, we believe, is a general truth. At the same time, it is equally true that, among the laboring classes the actual effects of strong drink are, in single cases and in the aggregate, quite as as deplorable there as they are here. Statistics, given in TAINE's book on England, represent London as possessing 11,000 retailers of spirituous drinks and only 4,000 butchers and bakers. 30,000 drunken men and women are every year arrested by the police. Fourteen gin palaces are every week visited by 200,000 persons. In Glasgow every tenth house is a liquor shop. In Manchester the laboring class alone expend every year a million of pounds sterling in drink; in Newcastle the same class expend £400,000, and in Dundee £250,000 sterling for the same purpose. From forty per cent. up to seventy-five per cent. of their entire earnings is a common expenditure for ale and gin among workmen in manufactories; and it is a well ascertained fact that the amount of money laid out for those indulges, by the English working class alone, is not less than £54,000,000 sterling—a sum nearly equal to the whole imperial revenue. As Mr. W. R. GREGG remarks, "the cessation of this expenditure would be equivalent to raising the earnings of every poor man's family throughout Great Britain, by ten pounds a year or four shillings a week." No wonder that English economists and statesmen have come to regard the subject as one belonging to their department. In fact, the future destinies of the country seem almost to turn upon its adjustment, as the habit maintained by the foregoing frightful expenditure regulates the individual, family and social condition and relations of the working class. All authorities agree that a vast proportion of the misery as well as crime prevalent among them, is the direct result of the habit, and by the same cause that great army of paupers, which forms the most difficult problem with which British statesmen and philanthropists have now to deal, daily receives large reinforcements.

IN a statement of the various nationalities found in the United States, some readers may have been surprised to see Icelanders mentioned, and may have wondered in what part of the country they had made their home. We are now able to give the curious a little information on the subject. It seems that there is a colony of Icelanders settled on two islands in the region of Green Bay, Wisconsin. One of the islands is named Washington and the other is named Detroit, and the Icelanders immigrated to them under the auspices of the Danish Government, which owns and rules their native island. The settlement in Wisconsin is said to be an experiment. Should these first immigrants succeed in making themselves at home and find the climate favorable to health, it is expected that other Icelanders will follow them, and perhaps ultimately the entire population of the island be transferred to this country. In 1851 there were only sixty thousand of them, all told. The reason of the emigration is the increasing coldness of the Icelandic climate, the increasing duration of the winter, and the diminished production of the fisheries on the coast. The want of fuel, also, has always been severely felt, and the inhabitants have hitherto chiefly depended on the drift wood thrown on their shores by the Gulf stream and the polar currents. In the absence of all supply, they burn a fine white turf found in the island. Of late years the Gulf stream is said to have veered off so much to the eastward as no longer to mitigate the severity of the climate by its heat. Naturally the supply of drift wood has been lessened from the same cause. The Icelanders are a most respectable and in every way worthy people, and we ought to be pleased to receive them. Well gifted in intellect, very religious and holding the doctrines of LUTHER in primitive purity and simplicity, they are well educated and fond of reading. The new comers are reported pleased with their situation and prospects. They have also made a very favorable impression on their American neighbors, who describe them as of good appearance, courteous, obliging, industrious and very cleanly.

To THE attacks upon American publishers the London *Bookseller* aptly replies: "For this country the works of Cooper, Washington Irving, Longfellow, Bryant, Mrs. Stowe, Noah Webster, and every other author whose writings are worth it, are printed without their consent or knowledge, or that of their representatives; but here, all who do such things are honorable, respectable men. There can be no piracy in taking that which the law of England permits."

AT a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, as reported in the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, the question was discussed of the protection acquired by the human skin against the action of certain animal poisons, after repeated inoculation, one gentleman claiming that the frequent inoculation of some poisons gave a gradual immunity from any poisonous effects. He instanced the effects of mosquito bites, which he thought were more severe in children than in adults, much more severe in foreigners who had recently arrived in this country than in natives, and in support of this spoke of a whole family, recently arrived from England, which he had just seen, upon the members of which the bites of mosquitoes had produced a virulent eruptions of the skin resembling pemphigus. He thought that the immunity derived from frequent inoculations was analogous to that from vaccine matter against variola. He said that he considered it as established that poisonous snakes were not killed by their own poison; insects, however, he said, did not enjoy this immunity, as wasps and bees were known to kill each other by their poison. He was supported by another gentleman, who said that in regions were black flies abound, persons after a few years are not affected by the poison. This immunity is not obtained in one season, but only after a prolonged residence; such persons are bitten as at first, but escape all the disagreeable effects from which a non-resident suffers.

HERE is a singular, and not at all unpoetical tradition regarding the origin and relative positions of the three races on this continent. It is current among the Seminole Indians: They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men. All of the men had fair complexions, and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied, and when he bathed he came out copper-colored; the third did not leap till the water had become black with mud, and he came out black with its own color. The Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his unfortunate men gave the black man the first choice. He took holt of each package, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest. The copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing and war-like apparatuses; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority. With regard to the black race, Demarcy holds a similar tradition, conceiving them to be only fit for hewers of wood and drawers of water.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE should, for his comfort, have lived before the age of newspapers. He was once a Republican; he is now the candidate of the Democratic party of Wisconsin for Governor. During the rebellion his son volunteered in the Union army, but lost his health and returned home to die. In 1865, Mr. Doolittle, in a speech delivered in the interest of the Republican party, said:

"My friends, the Democracy that are now trying to rise into power in this State, and that in doing so are appealing to you for your sufferings, for your love of treasure, I hold responsible for his death. They fired the embers of rebellion, giving the passionate leaders thereof aid and comfort."

The father of the dead boy is now appealing for votes to the men whom he then denounced as the murderers of his son. We do not know of any deeper abasement than this in all the record of which history takes cognizance. We have known parents to repudiate their offspring while living, but to spurn a child when dead—that is terrible. And the young man, by his father's admission, was a martyr. What, then, is the father?

THOSE Southern hot-heads who are still hugging the dream of a Southern Confederacy, and nursing their heat to keep alive the memories of the war, would do well to refresh themselves occasionally with recollections of Confederate rates and prices. The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* publishes a little list of articles received by a merchant of Brandon from a wholesale house in New Orleans, of the 27th of September, 1864. It is as follows: "Four pounds indigo at $20 per pound, $80; 20 pounds cudle soap at $20 per pound, $400; 10 pounds camphor at $20 per pound, $200; 26 pounds soda at $4 per pound, $104; 1 dozen castor oil, pints, $120; 10 gallons spirits turpentine at $10—call it $100—$120. Now the question is whether it is worth while for the Southern people to stimulate afresh the prejudices and passions which led to the conflicts of the past, for the sake of reproducing this state of affairs. It would it not be paying mighty dear for a very poor whistle?

WE observe that Herr KIEPERT, the celebrated German geographer, does not consider practicable the proposed railway to India, about which so much has lately been said. In an article on the subject published in the *National Zeitung* he says the scheme is not fantastical that, on reading the first published account of it, he thought he had before him an elaborate jest, a piece of sheer humbug; and he can only account for the English taking the matter up seriously as a serious affair by the omission in the projector's map of formidable obstacles which must render the execution of the line all but impossible. The proposed continuation of the line through Southeastern Europe, he says, is "enough to make the hair stand on end." The chalk mountains and ravines it would have to cross are of a peculiarly formidable kind, and then deals with the obstacles to be encountered in Asia, which, he says, are left unnoticed in the published scheme, and concludes by expressing a doubt whether the contemplated railway to India could be constructed, not in three, but in thirty years.

IT is thought by many that the recent extensive fires which have swept through the pine forests of Michigan and other lumbering sections, destroying vast quantities of timber, will produce a material rise in the price of lumber. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says this is probably a mistake. The fires have not consumed the timber, but have deadened it, and unless cut soon and converted into lumber it will be lost to the owners. None understand this fact better than the lumbermen, and already they are making extensive preparations for saving all the timber possible during the coming winter. This necessity will cause an unusual amount of lumber to be thrown upon the market next year, and it is not reasonable to suppose that prices will advance under such circumstances.

AT the annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, held at Worcester, Mass., Saturday last, Senator Sumner spoke of the idea of the Pacific being at some future time the Mediterranean, the middle sea of the world, and said the unity of European capital renders it doubtful if the United States ever regains its power on the Atlantic ocean, and it must improve its opportunity in the other direction. The Pacific is essentially ours, and it is of vast importance that all our rights be jealously guarded and defended. In this connection, he said he anticipated a time when Sandwich Island would become a part of the jurisdiction of this country, as our half-way house to China and Japan. In this view, the Pacific, he said, is to be to us the great middle sea of the world. He called attention to an ancient map, of 1674, on which Behring's Straits, the succession of islands, and the outline of the coast to that vicinity, are quite correctly delineated, and we have no history of these straits earlier than 1727, the year of Behring's discovery.

THE Roman Catholics of West Virginia, like their brethren in other States, are clamoring for a division of the public school fund. Governor Stanton, in a long letter, shows the impossibility of acceding to their wishes, and adds:

"Unless the subject is put at rest in some way, it will hereafter be found to be an element of danger in some question, and it belongs to that class of questions which ought, if possible, to be excluded from the political arena.

"In my judgment the proper mode of dealing with it will be to insert a provision in the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature, or any subordinate municipal organization, from making any division of the school funds, or applying any part of it to the support of schools under any religious denomination. This will settle the question definitely, so far as this State is concerned, and exclude a very exciting and troublesome question from future political contests."

THE work on the East river bridge, New York, is progressing satisfactorily. The last course of timber on the caisson, at the foot of Roosevelt street, was laid to-day, and the first stone of the tower was placed in position. Work at this point was begun on the 11th of September, and has since been rapidly pushed forward. Before the caisson was towed to its present position, one hundred and ten feet of the dock at the foot of Roosevelt street were removed, and the river dredged. The dock was also widened by the erection of additional timber work on the side next the ferry slip. The caisson will ultimately rest on a bed of solid rock, at a depth of eighty-two ninety-two feet below high water mark, as ascertained by boring with an apparatus similar to that used in digging oil wells.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which at one time seemed in danger of being driven off its California line by the competition of the railroad, now feels sure of its ability to maintain itself on that route, and is building a number of iron propellers, to better fitted for the trade than the side wheel steamers, that it has used so long and is still employing. Such propellers can be run much cheaper than the present boats, and when one or later supplant all the sidewheel steamers, not only on the Atlantic route, but on that to China. The Pacific Railroad and the Steamship Company have entered into a contract in regard to freight by which competition between them ceases, and the Railroad Company is to control all the prices, and guarantees a certain amount of freight annually to the steamers. The result is that California freights are now as high as they were before the opening of the rail-way, and California traders are complaining loudly.

EDWIN BOOTH was traveling on the cars. The passengers, hearing he was aboard, naturally evinced curiosity to see the great actor. Among the passengers was a genuine Vermonter, who occupied a seat some four or five benches in the rear of the great object. By slipping from one seat to another, he soon occupied the one immediately "aft" of Booth. His anxiety was great. Reaching over and touching Edwin on the shoulder, he said: "Ah! eh! excuse me, sir, but is your name Beuth?" In his well-modulated voice, Booth replied: "Yes, Booth my name is Booth." "Ah! eh! excuse me, sir; but is your name Edwin Beuth?" "Yes, sir, my name is Edwin Booth." "Really, eh! ah! sir; sir; but you must really excuse me, sir; but ah! eh! sir, are you brother to the gentleman who killed the little difficulty with Mr. Lincoln at the theater?"

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper relates a touching instance of insect instinct as follows: I found a cockroach struggling in a bowl of water. I took half a peanut shell for a boat. I put him into it and gave him two wooden toothpicks for oars, and left him. The next morning I visited him, and he had put a piece of white cotton thread on one of the toothpicks, and was fanning away with it as a signal of distress. He had a hair on the other toothpick, and there that cockroach sat a fishing. The cockroach, exhausted, had fallen asleep. The sight melted me to tears. I never had to chew leather to get a soul. I was born with one. I took that cockroach out, gave him a spoonful of gruel and left. That animal never forgot that act of kindness, and now my house is chuck full of cockroaches.

EVERYBODY knows that Mr. Gilmore, the great Peace Jubilee man of Boston, is abroad looking into the four corners of the globe for eminent artists for his next grand affair, which will be in Boston the seventeenth day of June next. A private letter from him conveys the gratifying assurance that he is getting on "swimmingly." It confirms the previously printed report that England has offered the use of the band of the Grenadier Guards, and the offer is so made as to be irrevocable. Mr. Gilmore was to start for the Continent to make arrangements for French, Prussian, Austrian, Russian, Italian and Belgian bands, and he has the strongest assurance that, following the lead of England, all Continental nations will make hearty responses. It states further, in his letter, that several English choral associations will be represented at the great jubilee at all hazards.

THERE is a curious circumstance in the history of a part of the property now owned and worked by the Ironsides company, in the Lehigh region, which shows how narrowly men sometimes escape great riches. A number of years ago a man bargained for the purchase of several acres of this land for $250. There were no takers but himself at that price, and when he reported his purchase to his wife, she berated him as only an indignant woman can, and gave him no peace until he threw up his bargain. He now worships at no less shrine than $1.35 per day, and has had the satisfaction of seeing thousands and thousands of tons of ore taken out from the land which he attempted to purchase.

ALLUDING to the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, the Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

"As for us, we will neither publish the forthcoming proclamation, nor treat it with any consideration after it shall have been issued."

It is all right; no one finds fault. The proclamation was addressed to Christians, and people with decent morals and manners, anyhow.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Philadelphia Board of Health reports that during the year ending October 29th there were in that city 1,647 cases of small-pox. Of this number 285 died during the year—85 1-3 a week.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America met at Rochester, New York, on the second, and is attended by delegates from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Texas and Canada. The Lutheran denomination in this country numbers four about five hundred thousand communicants under the care of some two thousand two hundred ministers. They are organized in fifty-four synods, about forty of which are grouped in three general organizations, of which the General Council is the largest, the most conservative and the most substantial. It was organized in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1867.

The entire length of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad proper, from Richmond, Va., at the head of tide-water on the James river, to Huntington, West Virginia, on the Ohio river, some seven miles above the mouth of the Big Sandy, is about four hundred and twenty miles. Of this distance, two hundred and twenty-seven miles, from Richmond to White Sulphur, Va., are completed and in operation; ninety-two miles, from the mouth of the Big Sandy to the falls of the Kanawha, are ready for the rails, and only await a rise in the river which will allow the transportation of material, to be made ready for the locomotive; leaving a gap of ninety miles, from the Kanawha falls to Covington, Va., to be filled up. The entire road is to be in operation by the first of September next, and will have cost, when finished, thirty millions of dollars.

Fishing on the Upper Nile is of a more exciting kind than Izaak Walton ever dreamed of. A boat is fitted with a windlass, to which a long whaleline, fastened to a buoy, is attached; a fine goose, with a strong hook under each pinion, is added, and the whole turned adrift. Soon the long goose, long for all disappear with a rush, the line is dragged out, and the boat is rapidly towed down stream. Then commences the struggle. A crocodile is expeditiously dispatched. After he has wearied himself by tugging about the boat for twenty minutes or half an hour the line is drawn in, and as the monster's head appears on the surface a bullet is adroitly lodged in his eye—the only vulnerable part.

An evidence of the luxuriant taste and reckless extravagance of the day is the fact that a number of the dry goods houses in New York city have for sale —and sell, too—ladies' handkerchiefs for from $200 to $600 a piece. The merchants have no difficulty in disposing of what even Paris and London tradesmen can't find purchasers for.

It is stated that the Postmaster General has been forced to relinquish his attempt to fit one armed soldiers for the position of mail agents on railroads, and other occupations of like character connected with his Department, from the fact that the work required of them could not be performed with one hand. Much annoyance is occasioned in the Post-office Department by the resignation, at the rate of twenty or thirty a day, of postmasters in little out-of-the-way places, where no applicants are found, and where nobody can be induced to accept the official honor. Many of these offices have been closed for want of office-seekers.

It is regarded as a remarkable fact that the arts in Berlin have not been tainted by the events of the war. Had the victories been on the French side we should have seen a series of canvas covered with "battles," "charges," "skirmishes," and "surrenders," but the landwehr man has gone back to his shop and studio undazzled. An artist reports from Berlin that the pictures in the various studios ready for the exhibition are all of peace, and mostly of country life, none possessing allusion to the war.

An aged body-snatcher named Cunningham died recently at a hospital in Chemnitz. Having sold to his own body to physicians in consideration of $50 to him in hand paid, it is not probable that he robbed graves for the doctors from any feeling of disrespect for corpses.

A new mill for grinding wheat by percussion, while it is unsupported and failing freely, or being projected through the air, is in operation in Edinburgh. The wheat, in passing through the machine, is struck by a number of bars moving at an immense speed in opposite directions; it is thus instantaneously reduced to a state ready for bolting, no injurious heat being caused, and the flour produced is of much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerably less. The advantages are, the very light and rarely needed repairs it requires compared with millstones; the few hands required and consequent saving in wages; the exemption from loss by scorching; the small ground and space occupied; and the much less driving power needed.

Russia has a new mitrailleuse, invented by General Gorloff, which kills men twice as fast and twice as far as the French affair killed them. The latter was killing enough, only the French didn't know how to work it. After having invented and manufactured as nice an exterminator as the most exacting conqueror could require, they failed to profit by their ingenuity and industry because they couldn't learn how to make its powers effectively useful. Profiting from their observations of French folly, the Russians, it is possible, will teach their gunsmiths how to do their work, and so scatter their foes.

A Baltimore paper pays this tribute to the wonderful genius of a child actor, lately arrived there from England: Percy Roselle is a most extraordinary young actor. As Shylock, he shows a cultured appreciation of that great character, and a force of representing it that would do credit to the most matured and experienced Shakspearean. In make up and stage action he faithfully carries out all the details of the part. The first sensation of curiosity and amusement which is felt when he first comes upon the stage is soon lost in a genuine admiration of his powers.

Queen Victoria's gift of $2,500 for the aid of the Chicago sufferers, it is aptly remarked, is an evidence of a benefactory type of insanity. Perhaps, after all, the lady is only crazy.

John Quincy Adams, in reply to a letter of inquiry from Rev. James Freeman Clarke, most positively declares that he is not in favor of suffrage for women.

The Confederate General Imboden expresses the opinion that the true history of the battle of Gettysburg will not be written until some prominent actors in the Confederate drama, now living, shall pass away. Does this point to Jeff. Davis?

PERSONAL.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, has been elected President of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad of Texas. This road is owned by Messrs. Astor, Moses Taylor, W. E. Dodge, Walter Phelps, and a number of our other enterprising capitalists.

It is announced from London that Anton Rubinstein has been engaged for a concert tour in America. Since the death of Taussig, Rubinstein is probably without dispute the greatest living pianist as a reciting as an executant even Liszt himself, while as a composer he ranks with the foremost of the modern school.

One of the New York belles has determined to create a sensation at Prince Alexis's ball by having her hair fit up with little gas lights, the reservoir of which is to be concealed amidst a wilderness of false braids, puffs and curls, and a French twist. She is to pay $10 for dressing her hair for the evening, and arranging her crown of blazing gas jets. She pays $150 for the false hair added to her own abundant tresses. This is not an original idea of the young lady's, however. It was a device of that Miss Fanny Carter, of Boston, who was first married to a grandson of old Peter Lorrillard, and, after his death, to Mr. Ronals, a brother-in-law of Senator Conkling. She wore such a head-dress on one occasion at a ball at the Tuileries, in Paris. She was a brilliant star for a long time in Parisian society. Her romantic career was closed recently by her death, from consumption, at the Isle of Wight, England.

It is stated that Clara Louisa Kellogg is surrounding herself with a full Italian opera troupe, and will shortly depart for California.

Some of the Continental journals say that the betrothal of the Princess Mary Elizabeth of Prussia to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia will ere long be officially announced. The Grand Duke is twenty-two years of age; the Princess is the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles and Princess Mary of Anholt. She was born in 1855.

Pittsburgh Abroad.

[From the Pittsburgh American Manufacturer.]

It is scarcely possible to appreciate or realize the important position which Pittsburgh occupies in the world of industry, until one has been brought face to face with the fact in the shops and mills and warehouses which form the arterial existence of the country. We are accustomed to the thought that important merchandise comes through New York, and New York is not the only point in the supplies the country with this class of trade—Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans are her rivals. But Pittsburgh stands proudly alone in her specialties, while her general manufactures are of no less importance. Go where you will, in any of the great cities of the country, into the leading avenues of trade, commerce and manufacture, and you will find Pittsburgh fixed lastingly in the memories of the people. Her factories and genius supply the country with a class of indispensibles which are nowhere else produced. Her steel, and iron, and bells, and bridges, and guns, and machinery seem to have been created for the especial use of the world at large, and their fame of such quality, and furnished in such manner that it seems as though no other locality can occupy the field.

These statements are not made boastfully. Our daily experience, in contact with the industrial interests of the country, in the broad field where we supply and demand are the principal features considered, tell us to perhaps a little more than impressively than to others, that there is no city in the United States which occupies so prominent and proud a position as Pittsburgh. Chicago may be rebuilt and replaced, without serious damage to the business interests of the country, but if Pittsburgh were destroyed, she could not be so easily replaced, and the manufacturing interests in all directions which depend upon her for supplies would be entirely suspended for the time being.

The Steel Patent Application.

[New York Tribune Correspondence.]

Many of the patentees of the method for refining steel from iron, who have been applicants for the issue pending before the Commissioner of Patents, have signified their intention of withdrawing the same, and trusting to the original patents granted them, for protection as prior inventors. These applications for a reissue, of which there are a large number, were made for the purpose of securing a patent for refining steel containing additional specifications, which were unintentionally omitted in the original applications. The rulings of the Patent Office require that applications for a reissue must be considered as if no patent had previously been granted, and therefore there are probabilities that the objections and interference cases which arise, when the question of reissue is agitated, might prevent the examiners from granting the reissue, and thereby render the original patents null and void. Considerable Legett is of opinion that the cases for a reissue will all be withdrawn, and where the original patents are interfered with the owners will settle the question in the courts.

Good for the Heathen Chinee.

In what sharp and humiliating contrast to the recent butchery committed by our fellow Caucasians at Los Angeles stands out the prompt and generous response of the Chinese merchants of San Francisco to the appeal of suffering Chicago. The *Alta California* reprints what one of them said to the collectors, and, in spite of the broken English, we defy any right feeling man to read this "heathen's" little speech unmoved:

Me leadee in Alta Mellcan man town all same hap-gone—burnee up. Mellcan man wantee dollar; some time poor Mellcan man strikee Chinaman with blicks; Chinaman no can. Allee people Chinese in town allee same—wifee and children burnee out. Chinaman say allee same my countree people—wantee help. How much dollar you wantee? Hundled dolla? Allee light; you not find enough money, comee me again; give another hundled.

A COUNTRYMAN, walking along the streets of a town, found his progress stopped by a close barricade of timber. "What's that for?" he said to a person in the street. "Oh, that's for to stop the smallpox." "Ah, I have often heard of the board of health, but I never saw one before."

THE STAGE DRIVER'S STORY.

BY BRET HARTE.

It was the stage driver's story, as he stood with his back to the wheelers,
Quietly flecking his whip, and turning his quid of tobacco,
While on the dusty road, and blent with the rays of the moonlight,
We saw the lash of his whip and the juice of tobacco descending.

"Danger, sir! I believe you—indeed, I may say on that subject,
You your existence might put to the hazard and turn of a wager,
I have seen dangers! Oh, no! not me, sir, indeed, I assure you,
Perchance 'twas the man with the dog that is sitting alone in yon wagon.

"It was the Geiger Grade, a mile and a half from the summit;
Black as your hat was the night, and never a star in the heavens,
Thundering down the grade, the gravel and stones we sent during
Over the precipice side—a thousand feet plumb to the bottom.

"Half-way down the grade I felt, sir, a thrilling and creaking,
Then a lurch to one side, as we hung on the bank of the ravine;
Then, looking up the road, I saw, in the distance behind me,
The off kind-wheel of the coach just loosed from its axle and following.

"One glance above I gave, then gathered together my ribbons,
Shouted, and flung them, outspread, on the straining backs of my cattle;
Screamed at the top of my voice, and lashed the air in my frenzy,
While down the Geiger Grade, on three wheels, the vehicle thundered.

"Speed was our only chance, when again came the ominous rattle,
Crack, and another wheel slipped away, and was lost in the darkness;
Then the near wheel left; yet such was our fearful momentum,
Upright, erect and sustained on two wheels, the vehicle thundered.

"As some huge howler, unloosed from its rocky shelf
On the mountain,
Drives before it the hare and timorous squirrel, far-leaping,
So down the Geiger Grade rushed the pioneer coach, and before it
Leaped the wild horses, and shrieked in advance of the danger impending.

"But to be brief in my tale. Again, ere we came to the level,
Slipped from its axle a wheel; so that, to be plain in my statement,
A matter of twelve hundred yards or more, as the distance may be,
We traveled upon one wheel, until we drove up to the station.

"Then, sir, we sunk in a heap; but picking myself from the ruins,
I heard a noise up the grade, and, looking, I saw in the distance
The three wheels following still, like moons on the horizon whirling,
Till, circling, they gracefully sank on the road at the side of the station.

"This is my story, sir; a trifle, indeed, I assure you.
Much more perchance, might be said; but I told him of all me'n, most lightly
Who swerve from the truth in his tale. No, thank you—well, since you are pressing.
Perhaps I don't care if I do; you may give me the same Jim —no sugar."

VARIETIES.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* has discovered "how to see under water." He had occasion to examine the bottom of a mill pond, for which purpose he constructed a float out of inch-plank, sufficient to buoy him up. Through the center of this float he cut a hole and placed a blanket over it, when he was enabled to clearly discover objects on the bottom, and several lost tools were discovered and picked up. He is satisfied that where the water is sufficiently clear, the method could be successfully used in searching for lost articles and articles, and suggests that it be tried on the sea. "With a craft like the Great Eastern," he adds, "where an observatory could be placed at the bottom, with sufficient darkness, by the aid of glasses we could gaze down into the depths of the sea, the same as we can survey the starry heavens at midnight."

The *New Jerusalem Messenger*, in treating of the slow growth of the New Church body, remarks that only about nine thousand members have been added to the reunited Presbyterian Church during the last year, which is an increase of only two per cent. "The number connected with the New Church organizations in this contry," continues the *Messenger*, "is not over five thousand. Increasing at the same rate as the Presbyterians, we ought to have an annual addition of one hundred members. We can safely claim a Conference whose combined annual increase is equal to this, leaving out not only all the rest of our societies, but the new societies which are constantly forming in our midst and with kerosene can tell instantly that it has been adulterated by the addition of benzine. On the application of a match, as above described, it takes fire as instantaneously as powder. The oil was purchased for a good article, but if this simple test had been applied, its true character would have been discovered, and the life of the wife and mother might have been saved.

The Insurance Convention.

The Insurance Convention now in session in New York have unanimously determined to make the Convention a permanent institution. A proposed constitution is already under consideration. Resolutions were adopted declaring that on marine and inland navigation risks the whole of the premiums received on all unexpired risks should be charged as a liability and held as an insurance reserve. Fifty per cent. of the premiums received on unexpired fire risks, having one year or less to run, with a proportionate increase on policies having more than one year to run, should be charged as a liability, or reinsurance reserve, provided that the fire insurance reserve shall not be less than forty per cent. of the premiums received during the year. In addition to the fire reinsurance reserve fund, to be required by law, fire companies should, as rapidly as practicable, accumulate an extra reserve fund; and it is recommended that no dividend greater than ten per cent. for any one year shall be made upon the full cash capital until after the reinsurance fund is equal to the whole amount of premiums received on all unexpired fire risks. It is recommended also, in order to facilitate examinations of fire insurance companies by State supervisory officers, that the companies be required to keep books of register, so that at any

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

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Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

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N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, PITTSBURGH, SALEM, LEETONIA, CANFIELD, YOUNGSTOWN, NEW MILLTOWN, SALEM, LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh; DAVID WEIRICK, Esq., Pittsburgh; H. F. MCINTOSH, Esq., Pittsburgh; C. MANEELY, Esq., Pittsburgh; TEETERS & Co., Cashier.

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DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

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New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, November 2, 1871.

Very little change is noticeable in the condition of the local money market. The demand for loans was hardly so great as on yesterday, nor was the volume of discounts quite so large. The clearings at the Clearing House this morning were heavier than for a long while back, which indicate the great activity of the market. There is considerable complaint of the market. There is considerable complaint of the demands upon them from regular customers as liberal as a general thing the banks are meeting the demands upon them from regular customers as liberal-ly as can be expected under the heavy pressure for ly as can be expected under the heavy pressure for funds.

—The New York *Sun* says: The money market has been irregular. This morning the greatest ease was felt and 7 per cent. is now said, is about the average rate of the market. The Broadway bank to-day called in $2,000,000 loans, for the pur-pose of providing for the payment of the 6 per cent bonds to the amount of about $3,000,000. The money will be distributed to-morrow. This was made the pretext for a spurt in money at the close, which, af-fected all classes of loans, and the market for lending liberally at 4 and 5 per cent., although became active at 7 currency to gold. The market for commercial paper is in good demand, and some of the choicest indorsed signatures go at 9 and 10 per cent., these are exceptional, the general range being 12 to 15.

—Local stocks are without any special feature, except that of excessive dullness. The apparent scarcity of money prevents transactions, and very seldom are stocks offered below the well established advance.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government securities in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	114	109½
10-40s	112	112	112¼
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	101¾
Central Pacific Railroad	101¾
Currency Funding	109

—The following sales were made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 2, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.					
Pacific Mail					
Erie					
Reading					
Pittsburgh					
Fort Wayne					
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern					
Lake Shore					
Illinois Central					
Cleve. & Pitts.					
Chicago & Rock Island					
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne					
Western Union Telegraph					
Quicksilver					
Quicksilver Preferred					
Canton					
Cumberland					
New York Central					
Virginia 6s					
Missouri 6s					
Canton Co.					
Cumberland Preferred					
Market value U. S. 6s, 1881					
Gold Clearances					
Gold Balances					

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	80½	108	
Philadelphia and Erie	35	36	40
Catawissa preferred	45	113	
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59½	90	
Lehigh Valley Railroad	84	85	
North Pennsylvania Railroad	129½	131	
Camden and Amboy Railroad	154	156	
Schuylkill Navigation	18	20	
Reading	94	94¼	

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin or for cash on commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collaterals or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 1, 1871.

Below will be found the report of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday, November 1st, 1871:

Cattle.

In closing our report last week we stated that the market was slow, with the buyers operating very cautiously and purchasing sparingly, just enough to keep in the business. For some time past all the shippers from this point east have been losing money, and cattle that looked cheap at the time of purchase was found to be dear enough when sold; under these circumstances the drovers are disposed to buy as little as possible, as all agree that there is no money to be made at present, and if it was not for expectations of the future they would quit altogether. On Wednesday the trade actions were limited, buyers holding back and want-ing to purchase at prices even lower than those ruling, which were considered very low. On Thurs-day the arrivals were fair, and the market probably a little more active than any of the preceding days of the week, though with no advance in prices. On Friday the receipts were light, making the offerings for the week considerably under those of the pre-ceding week, though still enough to meet the cur-rent demand, which has fallen off owing to the fact that all shippers lately have been losing money, and thus discouraging buyers and preventing them from purchasing with their usual liberality. Prices closed pretty much as the week before, but advices from New York were better and the feeling on good cat-tle a little better, while on common there was no change. This week the ran go to this from the best light and the cattle of a fair quality. The market opened up on Tuesday with an improved feeling, owing to better advices from New York. While the number of buyers in attendance was not so large as usual, trade was more active and sales were made to New York buyers at ad-vanced prices as compared with last week. To-day the receipts were against the market, but the steady demand from New York buyers kept the market from declining, and although the inquiry by New York buyers. A good many cattle were sold to-day and principally to dealers from New York, one firm alone purchasing this week no less than 17 car loads. The cattle at an early day the aggregate amount of trade will be immensely swelled. At present the various railroads concentrating here are taxed to their utmost capacity to bring in the freight offering for this city, and we learn that with a view to still further accommodate business, their facilities for transportation are being largely increased, and until there shall be a "rushing of the waters" our business men may rest assured that the railroads will do all in their power to accommodate them. The weather is bright and pleasant, with little indi-cation of rain; but then there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Trade, generally, is reported fair for the season. In consequence of the uniform state of the market, we omit etched quotations:

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	19,670	4 90	20	22,230	$4 50
19	21,470	4 90	19	21,460	3 75
20	23,150	4 90	20	21,900	$10 on $5
20	23,150	4 90	10 bulls	9,980	2 75
19	19,160	4 90	1	1,140	3 00
20	22,340	4 90	1	1,140	

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

3	2,800	4 00	3	2,310	4 00
21	21,700	3 12½	33	31,170	3 12
2	1,500	3 00	1	1,290	3 00
19	21,690	4 50	1	1,050	3 50
19	20,300	4 75	17	17,850	4 00
1	1,500	2 75	17	22,060	$10 off 5 25
20	25,510	4 90	20	26,450	4 75
20	19,840	4 60	19	19,370	4 75
20	20,500	4 75	20	20,500	4 75
19	19,150	4 25	1	1,150	4 00
19	17,640	4 50	1	1,140	4 00
19	18,610	5 00	4	3,230	3 75

SMITH, WATSON & HUFF SOLD

20	21,020	$4 65	17	15,950	3 50
52	58,980	4 60	19	19,860	4 30
53	58,980	4 60	19	19,860	4 30
53	58,980	4 60	19	19,860	4 30
12	14,690	4 50	14	17,800	5 20
12	14,690	4 50	14	17,800	5 20
18	22,540	4 50	18	4,720	5 20
18	19,000	4 50			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

19	18,850	$4 50	2	2,340	4 00
19	17,620	3 10	2	2,260	3 25
19	17,620	3 10	2	2,260	3 25
19	21,660	5 00	4	5,100	5 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

1	1,200	4 00	2	2,120	3 50
20	19,750	4 90	20	20,980	4 35
1	1,050	3 50	2	2,100	3 00
1	1,040	3 00	2	2,160	3 00
13	15,000	5 00	1	1,240	3 00
13	18,000	5 00	1	1,250	4 00
19	20,350	5 00	1	1,260	4 00
19	21,700	5 00	1	1,250	4 00
19	21,940	5 10	20	22,130	5 20
19	20,700	5 00	20	44,120	5 20

Hogs.

SMITH, WATSON & HUFF SOLD

3	24,520	4 60	20	5,220	5 90
19	19,560	4 70	19	11,104	5 90
20	22,500	4 50	16	20,070	4 25
20	22,500	4 50	16	18,160	4 25
19	24,540	4 30	41	14,080	4 15
19	24,540	4 30	41		

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	19,060	$4 50	20	5,160	$4 40
56	15,420	4 50	102	27,540	4 25
56	15,420	4 50	102	27,540	4 25
56	11,620	4 50	102	22,500	4 25
56	11,620	4 50	102	22,500	4 25
19	22,110	4 50	91	14,160	4 20
19	22,110	4 50	91	14,160	4 20
19	22,830	4 25	178	56,412	4 50
19	22,830	4 25			

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

20	17,500	$4 25	20	14,170	4 25
1	1,000	4 00	19	10,440	4 25
1	1,000	4 00	19	10,440	4 25
1	1,000	4 00	19	11,400	4 45
1	1,000	4 00	19	11,400	4 45
1	1,000	4 00	19	11,970	4 50

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—A mass meeting of the Democratic Conservative party of this city was held to-night in Monument Square, to protest against the proceedings in South Carolina under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Clubs from various wards paraded. Reverdy Johnson presided. Several resolutions were adopted, and addresses delivered by Mr. Johnson, Pinkney White, Joshua Vansandt, Major Chest and others. The number present was estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000.

Ratification of the Reform Ticket.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Cooper Institute was filled to-night with citizens at the call of the Committee of Seventy, to ratify the Reform ticket. Henry G. Stebbins presided, and after detailing the corrupt practice by which the Tammany ring robbed the city of twenty millions of dollars, he introduced Joseph H. Choate, who announced that Hon. Thos. E. Stewart had retired from the contest in the Fifth Senatorial District in favor of Horatio C. Benedict, and William Ham had resigned in favor of the Hon. Daniel Tiernan in the Eighth. All the Anti-Tammany organizations, he said, had now combined on candidates, and by united action they would surely elect a goodly number of them. Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and William M. Evarts followed in eloquent addresses, denouncing the ring frauds and calling on all citizens to give up all business on election day and make a united effort to rid the city of the gang of robbers who had so long plundered the City Treasury. On motion of Mr. Stebbins, the Reform ticket was adopted by acclamation. Telegrams were read from Hon. Horatio Saymour and Hon. Francis Kernan, expressing regret at being unable to attend. The Kings county Democracy held a grand mass meeting to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was crowded. The chair was occupied by Hon. Dennis Barnes. The State, county and city nominees were enthusiastically indorsed.

Peoria Republican Convention.

PEORIA, ILL., November 2.—The Republican City Convention to-night nominated P. H. Brockman for Mayor and a full city ticket. The Democracy here are greatly divided, and the prospect of a Republican success is unusually good.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE RAILROAD EXCURSIONISTS.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The railroad excursion party from Evansville, Ind., arrived at Mount Vernon, Ill., about two o'clock to-day, where they were met by the reception committee from St. Louis. An elegant spread was set at this place by the Southeastern Railroad Company, at which speeches were made by G. B. Hazelton and Lee M. Shryock, of St. Louis; Prof. A. M. Gow, of Evansville, and Gen. Hovey, of Mount Vernon. The party left for St. Louis at 4 P. M., and arrived here at 6:30, and were taken to various hotels as guests of the Chamber of Commerce. To-morrow morning they will be shown all the places of note in and around the city, and most of them will leave for home in the afternoon. The party numbers about three hundred and fifty, and is composed of merchants, bankers and representative men of Evansville and various places along the route. The guests at the Planters' House unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the proposition for an international steamship company to the Government and to establish iron ship building yards on the Eastern waters, and urging upon the Secretary of the Interior the necessity of having built or to unite in securing the establishment of similar works at some central point on the Western waters for the construction of iron armaments for the navy.

THE CUMBERLAND AND OHIO ROAD.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—The City Council to-night ordered printed, and made a special order for the next meeting, November 16th, a proposition to change the name and direction of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, and make it the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern. The city subscribes twelve hundred thousand to the enterprise. The proposition seems to meet with general favor and will probably be submitted to a vote of the people.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 2, 1871.

MISS MANSFIELD NOT SATISFIED.

The sureties on Fisk's bond in the Mansfield suit are not satisfactory to the plaintiff, and they will be excepted to accordingly. Their names are R. W. Blanchard, Railway Agent, and Charles Robinson, a harness dealer of Fishkill.

DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

Mayor Kalbfleisch sent a letter to the Brooklyn Board of Education to-day, denying all knowledge of the article reflecting upon the female teachers. There is a general opinion in the Board in favor of letting the mothers and brothers of the young ladies take satisfaction for the punishment of the author of the slander.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB

This evening unanimously resolved to attend at the polls on election day to preserve order and secure fair voting.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, who is making a careful official examination of the New York city companies, to-day certifies the International Company's assets of one million and a half are securely invested, and its capital of half a million, after providing for all liabilities, including the Chicago fire and reinsurances, is wholly unimpaired.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

The jury in the case of Lazarus failed to agree and were discharged. They stood seven for conviction and one for acquittal. Lazarus will have a new trial on Monday.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Erin, from London.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yellow Jack claimed five victims in Charleston yesterday.

The front of the 'Mechanics' Fair pavilion in San Francisco, which is being demolished, fell yesterday, killing a spectator, Patrick Corry, and mortally injuring the assistant foreman, D. Maxwell.

[illegible] is expected, will be completed in seventy days.

The widow of Admiral Pearson died at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday.

Sprague's cotton mill at Baltic was damaged by fire yesterday.

The United States Grand Jury at Cincinnati have indicted Benjamin F. Davidson, an army contractor, for making and presenting fraudulent vouchers for forage amounting to $70,000.

Woodruff & Beach's iron works at Hartford, Conn., was bid in at the sale ordered by the receiver by Gen. Franklin for the successors to the firm at $129,000.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night in the suction house of D. N. Dargorine, Long Island, and extended to the fancy goods and notion store of A. Judsell & Co., on the south. The upper story and roof of both stores were badly burned, and the stocks in the lower stories pretty well drenched with water. Loss not known.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—River stationary, with two feet eight inches at the head of the canal, and twelve or fourteen inches in the chute. Clear and pleasant. The Harriman & Graham orphan band failed for the fourth time at a trial on the R. C. Graham benefit.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 2.—Clear and mild. River risen one inch. Port list: Up—Empire, 9 P. M.; Fanny Brandeis and Fayette, 8 A. M.; Euclaire, 10 A. M. Down—Ellen Hughes, 4 A. M.; Mary Miller, 6 A. M. Business active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 2.—Port list: The *Capitol City* cleared for New Orleans at 7 A. M.; T. F. Hebert, Island No. 18 to Cairo, 10 A. M.; Bee, St. Louis and Memphis, 11 A. M.; E. H. Durfee cleared for New Orleans at 1 A. M.; Ada Hellman, Memphis to Cairo, 7 P. M. Henry Weaver, the mate of the Octavia, who was stabbed by the cook last week, died this morning in the hospital here. River stationary. Clear and cool.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Arrived—Lockwood, Red river; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Sussie Silver, New Orleans; Bertha, Illinois river; Departed—Mollie Able, Keokuk; J. C. Yaeger, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi. River rising slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—Clear and cool. River falling. Departed—Lady Pike, Illinois and Utah, St. Louis; Legal Tender, White river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 2.—Clear and cool. River three and a half feet and still rising. It is currently reported on the streets this evening that the Chester [illegible] arrow here, but no definite information could be obtained.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Arrived—Jas. Howard and Rob Roy, St. Louis. Departed—Seminole, White river; Tom Reese and barges, Mary Alice and barges, Mollie Moore, Mollie Able, John Ryle and Mary Poe, St. Louis. Cloudy and cool.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 2.—Cattle—receipts 867 head, making 4,497 or 261 cars against 346 cars of the same time last week; market more steady at yesterday's prices, with about all offering sold; sales of Indiana steers ranging from 1,265 to 1,360 lbs at $5 00@5 25; 220 Ohio ranging from 1,267 to 1,734 at $4 87½@5 00; 28 Michigan steers, 1,360 at $5 15. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,278 head; market active and yesterday's advance fully sustained; Canada lambs ranging from 70 to 91, at $5 25@6 50; 134 Canada sheep averaging 122 at $3 10@3 90; Michigan sheep ranging from 78 to 96, at $4 00@4 75. Hogs—receipts 2,207 head; market quiet and declined 15 to 20; 1,767 head at $4 60@4 80 for ordinary to choice.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—Cattle in active demand; we quote very best on sale to-day at $4 87½@5 62½; first quality $4 25@4 87½; medium $3 62½@4 25; ordinary $3 37½@3 62½; receipts 2,005 head; sales 2,450 head. Sheep mixed sold, with a thousand head; we quote at $4 25@5 00; receipts 2,250 head. Sheep—better feeling but market not active; we quote at $4 25@4 50; good to extra $5 00@5 37½; receipts 4,273 head.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Pacific Railroad Officers Fear that the Saints will Tear Up the Track and Cause a General Indian War.

[Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

Officers of the Pacific Railroad are here to ascertain how far the Government intends to push the execution of the laws against the Mormons. They profess to have information from Utah to the effect that as soon as the Government resorts to extreme measures with the leaders, the people will resent it by force, and fight the national authorities. It is understood that a part of their programme is to tear up the track of the Pacific Railroad and destroy travel between the Eastern States and the Pacific coast. After that they expect to stir up the Indians to make war upon the frontier settlers, the success of which they hope will be assured after railroad communication is cut off, whereby the Government will be unable to transport troops and munitions of war. Of course the railroad officials are anxious to prevent any depredations being made upon their road, and therefore counsel forbearance upon the part of the Government towards the Mormons. They assure the President that while the Mormons may submit quietly to the arrest and imprisonment of such men as Hawkins, they will not suffer leaders like Brigham Young to be dealt with in accordance with their sentences. The fate of the leading men tried and convicted, and then pardoned, they think this will have a good effect among the masses of the Mormons, and at the same time save the Government trouble. The President, however, is disposed to let the law take its course in the case of all who are arrested in Utah charged with a violation of the acts of Congress. He does not seem to be scared by the threats of the Mormons to retaliate, whether by destroying the track of the Pacific Railroad or stirring up a general Indian war. These are the suggestions of fear, and he thinks which must be met the same as the Mormon defiance of the law. It seems to be the policy of the Government to sustain the authorities in their course in Utah at all hazards.

GOVERNMENT officers have sometimes been unjustly accused of ignoring the claims of disabled soldiers in dispensing the offices under their control where manual labor is required to fill those positions. These statements cannot well be sustained, as the facts dispose of the accusations at once. It was tried some time ago to award such positions as mail agents to one-armed soldiers where their qualifications were suited to the place. It was found, however, that the work of tying up the mail and attending to the other labors of a mail agent could not be performed by these deserving men, and the Government reluctantly filled these places with others. *Applications are made frequently for such positions and others similar in character, but cannot be entertained for the reasons above stated.*

OHIO NEWS.

Water retails at thirty-five cents a barrel at Delaware.

There are four hundred cases of ague in Dennison. It claims to be the champion "shaker" town of Ohio.

A mare, the property of Dr. Richard Gavin, of Wellsville, Ohio, died recently at the advanced age of forty years.

The "Western Reserve Christian Association" will hold its eighteenth semi-annual Convention at Ravenna November 7, 8 and 9, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Bella Shaw, of Chester, Granger county, celebrated their golden wedding recently.

The Massillon *American* says: A party of coonhunters from Massillon, one night last week, chased a coon for two miles and run it up a tree, when they fired at it and killed it. The coon proved to be a huge Thomas cat.

The Editorial and Printing Association of Eastern Ohio met in Alliance yesterday, and will continue their session to-day. The Association comprises in its connection the counties of Stark, Jefferson, Carroll, Portage Mahoning and Trumbull.

In the case of George J. Fenton vs Z. A. Davis, in the Portage Common Pleas, as we learn from the *Democrat*, the plaintiff made oath that on the 26th of August, 1865, he paid the defendant $33 17, and that he knew it by a memorandum he made at the time in his diary. An examination of the book showed that it was a diary for 1867. This peculiarity the witness sought to explain by saying, "But I bought an old one. There was a verdict for the defendant which will not surprise our readers.

On Tuesday of last week, a four year old son of Mr. Herman Wilson, of Jefferson, Ashtabula county, while playing near the kitchen stove upset a pot of boiling water over himself, by which he was literally scalded from his mouth to his feet, particularly about the abdomen and hips. The little sufferer died a few hours after.

Levi Seiler, of Bath, Summit county, middle-aged, with a son now grown to manhood, sold his farm, got the notes cashed, and then, deserting his wife, ran away with Henrietta Brown, a young woman of twenty years, whom he had brought up. His wife is entirely destitute, the scoundrel not only having sold her out of house and home, but having pocketed the notes, and taken away the greater part of her clothing.

The Garrettsville *Journal* of October 26 has the following: On Tuesday last the remains of Mrs. D. R. Tilden were taken from the cemetery at this place, to be removed to Woodland cemetery, Cleveland. Mrs. Tilden has been buried thirty-three years this month. On removing the coffin from the earth it was found to be perfectly sound, even the varnish could be discovered remaining in places. But stronger yet, a piece of ribbon, apparently black silk, remained perfectly sound.

The Elyria *Constitutionalist* notes the death of a daughter, seven years old, of George Foster in La Grange, by a lamp explosion. The family were seated near the table, when the lamp exploded and set fire to the carpet. The girl ran out of the house without uttering a word. The family had no idea but that she was perfectly free from fire, and set to work to extinguish the flames in the room. As soon as this was accomplished, and the child not having returned, search was made and she was found in the wood shed with every stitch of clothing burnt off, and her body literally roasted to a crisp. Medical assistance was summoned, but it was too late, and she lingered in agony until the next afternoon.

The Grand Jury at West Union, Adams county, recently recommended in their report that, "for the safety and comfort of bald-headed men, the loose plastering be removed from the ceiling, or that the sheriff be instructed to furnish each grand juror having business in the Court with pillows or suitable shields to cover their heads."

A man named David R. Spencer, with his family consisting of a wife and three children, arrived in the northeast part of Putnam county recently, who had moved all his earthly goods and family from a point between Providence and Rhode Island, a distance of five hundred miles, in a wheel-barrow. He was just twenty-five days on the way.

The Warren *Chronicle* says: A new puddling furnace was put in the rolling mill on Monday, and three more are to be put in this week, making in all an increase in furnaces from six to sixteen during the past year, which indicates a growing and profitable business.

Abraham Rinehold and Jacob Burgoon, of Jackson township, Wood county, got into a difficulty concerning a pup, went to law about it and were made to pay costs amounting to $65, to say nothing about attorneys' fees, before the matter was settled.

The Toledo people are offering to give employment to a regiment of good house girls, if there are so many remaining in Chicago in need of good places and fair wages.

The wives of tipplers in Champaign county have commenced suits against liquor sellers in said county, each one claiming $5,000 damage.

In Tiffin, a few days since, a little son of Mr. Baker got hold of a bottle of toothache drops composed of creosote and oil of cloves and drank it. Every effort was made to counteract the poison, but the child died in an hour.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: The *quid nunc* of Newbury, Geauga county, have had a very pleasant bit of romance, in connection with a marriage, the announcement of which is in our columns. Thirty-seven years ago this month the present groom took out a license to marry the present bride. For causes that we suppose concern only the parties immediately interested, the marriage did not take place in order that license. Meanwhile the present groom has lost one wife and the present bride has lost two husbands, and now the old love is on again and the broken engagement of thirty-seven years ago has been renewed. Whether the two were married under the old license do not know; whether a license becomes outlawed we do not know—like a promissisory note after sixteen years—or whether the three subsequent marriages would cut off the first license, we do not know. Probably all these vexatious questions are avoided by a fresh license, and it is to be hoped the pair may find that thirty-seven years added to their first love has not impaired its strength. They made love very fast, however, if they would make up for lost time.

STATE NEWS.

There are but few cases of small-pox in Altoona.

Judge Taylor was removed to his home in Huntingdon, on Monday last, where he now lies dangerously ill.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* tells of a carrot offered for sale in market in that city, which weighed seven pounds and measured [illegible].

The iron waremoom of the Duncannon iron works, at Duncannon, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The building and contents were insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $5,000. Two patterns were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

Attempts at incendiarism are so numerous in Lancaster, that nightly watch is kept by farmers over their barns.

There were four burglaries in Spring township, Crawford county, last Sunday night, and a few dollars in money and considerable wearing apparel carried away.

There is to be a grand military parade in Corry next Tuesday.

Farmers in Crawford county complain that the mice are committing great depredations in their orchards. One gentleman, Mr. W. V. Morse, of Hayfield, had one hundred valuable trees girdled by the first week in October.

Miss A. P. Barney has been a teacher in the Conneautville schools for twenty-four years, and her friends propose to give her a "benefit" Saturday afternoon.

Domestic infelicity induced Mrs. Williams, of Phillipsburg, to attempt suicide at Easton on Tuesday. As she was about springing into the Lehigh canal she was rescued, when she was seized with convulsions and remained unconscious for some time. While in this state her husband rifled her pockets. She was taken away by a lady friend.

The *Courier* claims that Titusville has the handsomest school building in Western Pennsylvania.

The building mania has broken out with greater violence than ever in this City. Many handsome edifices are now being erected.

A new Presbyterian church at Ebenezer, Indiana county, was dedicated on the 26th ult.

A resident of Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, possesses a flock of thirty-nine turkeys, which meet and freely mingle with the crows, which are numerous in the vicinity. During the grass-hopper season these queer associates make common cause in exterminating the noisy insects.

During the past month Mr. Samuel Troy, Sr., of Union township, Clearfield county, has killed three full grown bucks.

Snuff "dipping" is said to be indulged in by a large a large class of women in Johnstown.

Doylestown's twenty-six lawyers have signed a petition asking Governor Geary to appoint as successor to Ormsted, of Potter county, as additional law judge of the district.

The "Fat Contributor" is to lecture in Uniontown on Wednesday evening next.

The first English newspaper published in Berks county was started in Reading on the 28th of April, 1796. It was called *The Weekly Advertiser*, and was owned and edited by Gottlob Jungman.

The principal streets of Johnstown will soon be lighted with gas.

The East Brady *Independent* will appear on November 11th in an enlarged form. A new power press has been introduced and the office building refouit. We are glad to know that Col. Sam. Young is flourishing. His paper is always up with the times.

The Center Hall *Reporter* says: A specimen of anthracite coal, said to have been found in the Seven Mountains, was brought to our office a few days ago. This coal, we learn, has been tested, and found to burn. The place where it was obtained is kept a secret yet by the person who found it, but it is said to be on the land of Messrs. Thompson, of Potters Mills. About a year ago, we are told, similar specimens of hard coal were found by another individual, and on testing it was found to be genuine. In the specimen before us there is no mistake as to its being anthracite, and if obtained in the mountains beyond Potters Mills, as alleged, a new era will dawn upon Pennsvalley and Center county.

The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* last week completed the one hundredth year of its existence and the eighty-seventh of its continuous daily publication, it being the oldest daily newspaper on the American continent.

Eli Holeman, one of the Auditors in Forest county, has during the present season captured sixteen "wee bees," getting from ten to twenty-five pounds of honey from each. So says the *Forest Republican*.

An odd suit is reported in Erie. A printer of that city has sued a knight of the shaving pot and lather for which he claims $2 and $5, and as no offset the barber has presented a bill for boot rent for shaving, $2. It is to be tried before Alderman Buckley next Monday, and there is a prospect of some fun in the case, as the printer has subpœnaed nearly all the barbers in town to appear as witnesses, so that he can ascertain the general charges for shaving mug rent.

A MISSING WILL.

Romantic Story of the Late War.

Henry Dillon, an ex-Union soldier, residing in Newark, New Jersey, a few days since received a check for $500 from the daughter of the late Gen. Stegman, of the Confederate army. During the war Dillon served in the Second New Jersey Cavalry, and while on a scouting expedition, during Grierson's raid through Mississippi, encountered Gen. Stegman and one of his staff officers. Shots were exchanged, and the rebel General fell from his saddle, mortally wounded. The staff officer fled, but was overtaken and captured by a comrade of Dillon's. In his dying moments Gen. Stegman requested his slayer to take from one of his inside pockets his will, bequeathing all his property to his wife and daughter, and a life insurance policy for $40,000. He asked Dillon to keep himself and will from the enemy. After the war Mr. Dillon advertised in vain for the owners, and resolved to retain possession of the papers until some intimation should be made for them. Recently an advertisement appeared in the Alabama papers offering $500 reward for the missing will. Dillon answered it, and Gen. Stegman's daughter came North as the guest of Roger A. Pryor. She passed the particulars of the long search for the will, the difficulties that had been encountered, the production of a forged will by the infamous relatives, and their Mobile lawsuits. She expressed deep gratitude to Mr. Dillon for the recovery of the will, and said that through it her mother and herself would be enabled to regain possession of their extensive Alabama and Georgia estates. The estates are valued at $300,000

LYDIA THOMPSON.—The sale of seats for the Lydia Thompson nights at the Academy of Music will begin this morning at ten o'clock, in the counting room of the *Daily Dispatch*, 57 and 59 Fifth avenue, near the Postoffice.

SMOKE CONSUMPTION.

What Cincinnati Proposes Doing.

The Committee of the Council of Cincinnati on the Prevention and Consumption of Smoke, after duly considering all the facts bearing upon the subject that they have been able to gather, have determined to draw up an ordinance, modeled after the English statute as far as practicable, enjoining the attachment of a smoke consumer to every furnace used for manufacturing purposes in the city, six months after the passage of the ordinance, providing for the punishment by fine, on the English plan, of the appointment of a Smoke Commissioner. The committee say the first object will be to extract the mote from the manufacturer's eye, by putting up consumers in the water works and other public institutions, and the next to apply the remedy to the manufacturing establishments. It is estimated by scientific men with whom the committee have been in conference that the damage done by smoke in Cincinnati is three and one-half million dollars a year—a million and a half over the entire city's annual coal bill.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, November 2, 1871.

	Cents.
Binder, Herves, Cincinnati, O.	3
Brown & Cochran, Broadford, Pa.	3
Brown, J. R., Allegheny City	3
Courtney, Samuel, South Glastenbury, Conn.	3
Cook, G. W. & Co., Kittanning, Pa.	3
Dussey, Mrs. A. C., Washington, Pa.	3
Dick, J. A., West Newton, Pa.	3
Barron, Charles Mack, Union Grove, Wis.	3
Foley, Kate, Washington, Pa.	3
Gotty, A. C., Eau Clare, Wis.	3
Jones, Edward, Irondale, O.	3
Krosskoff, Wm., Parker's Landing, Pa.	3
King, Geo. S., Parkers Landing, Pa.	3
Martin, James A. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Maddox, J. H., Baltimore, Md.	3
Meyer, Nelson, Meyer's Mills, N. Y.	3
Newell, Samuel, Rimersburg, Pa.	3
Nevin, W., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Quick, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Sargent & Co., New York	3
Scott, Edward, Waynesburg, O.	3
Schule, Peter, Baltimore, Md.	3
Setzer, John H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Sharp, Will., Harrisburg, Pa.	3
Sexton, John, Rockford, Ill.	3
Stewart, John, Satterfield, Pa.	3
Stilz, Jacob, Tuscarora, Pa.	3
Tunnison, Mrs. Elizabeth, Fowler, Ill.	3
Union, Adams & Co., New York	3
Vero, Joseph, Irondale, O.	3
Vogel, George, Bluffton, Mo.	3
Wood, Miss S., Cleveland, O.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, November 2, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the Bar	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force, approx.	Condition
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.05	13	41	1	N. W.	9	40	0	
Cairo	30.14		46	3		0	02	0	
Chicago, Ill.	30.08		42	1		0	01	0	
Cincinnati, O.	30.28	09	45	1		0		0	A
Cleveland, O.	30.12	06	43	1	N. W.	6	18	0	A
Davenport, Iowa	30.19	04	44	1	E.	6	18	0	A
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	06	41	1		0	00	0	
Louisville, Ky.	30.16	06	42	1	N. E.	3	04	0	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.18	06	47	2		0	00	0	
Nashville, Tenn.	30.18	06	47	2		0	00	0	
New Orleans, La.	30.22		52	1		0	00	0	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.24		42	1	N. W.	1	01	0	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.08	02	42	1		0	00	0	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	05	50	1		0	00	0	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.92	08	31	1	S. E.	8	32	0	A
Vicksburg	30.12	07	51	1		0	00	0	A

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, hazy; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

DEAD IN A CELLAR.

A Man Probably Murdered.

Mysterious Affair in the Tenth Ward—The Coroner Summoned—Inquest To-day.

That another murder has been committed in this vicinity is very probable from the following array of facts. About five o'clock yesterday afternoon some repairs were being made on the water main on Sixteenth street, near the corner of Mulberry alley, which necessitated the turning off of the water from several pipes in the vicinity, connected with the main pipe. One of the stop cocks was located in an old machine shop on Mulberry alley, near Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The house, which is two stories in height, is, we are informed, the property of Mr. Wm. Bowbottom, and is about the first of last July it was occupied by Marchand & Morgan as a hammer manufactory. About the time mentioned this firm moved to Alliance, Ohio, since which time the building has been deserted.

Mr. Reisick, the engine builder, accompanied by Mr. Beck, entered the old house referred to for the purpose of stopping off the water, the facility for doing so being located in the cellar of the building. The house is so built that while the first floor is about a couple of feet above the pavement, the floor of the cellar is about two feet below the sidewalk, making the cellar about four feet in depth. The entrance to the lower apartment is by means of a trap door in the first floor, in the opening was a ladder and down this Mr. Reisick proceeded to stop off the water. This he was in the act of doing, when he discovered the dead body of a man lying in a corner of the place, his head resting on his arm. Mr. Reisick at once called Mr. Beck's attention to the body, and Mr. Hagar, Lieutenant of police, was informed of the discovery. The officer, being aware that Coroner West was not in the city, sent a messenger for Mr. Aiken, undertaker, who was soon on the ground with a coffin. In order to remove the corpse from the spot in which it had been discovered to the first floor, it was found necessary to remove a portion of the floor. This being done, the body was brought up and placed in the coffin. While this was being done it was discovered that the deceased had several wounds and bruises upon his person, which pointed very clearly to the probability that the deceased had been murdered. The left temple was crushed in as if by a blow from a handspike or some blunt instrument. The back of the head was also crushed in several places, and across the left cheek there was an ugly wound, while the nose also showed signs of violence.

A number of persons who viewed the remains at the place they were found identified the deceased as James Booth, a driver, formerly in the employ of Fahnestock & Co., white lead manufacturers, who has been missing, it is said, since last Sunday morning. That the deceased is James Booth we have no occasion for doubting, save that he was last seen in the Lamb Hotel, Penn and Stanwix streets, on last Saturday night, in company with two rather rough looking customers, who accompanied him when he left the house.

The remains, after being confined, were conveyed to the Central Station house, on Diamond alley, where the body will remain for identification until after the coroner's inquest to-day.

The deceased was dressed in dark pantaloons and barred flannel shirt. When found, the pantaloon pockets were turned inside out, which leads the police to corroborate the idea prevalent that the deceased was murdered and robbed. That the inclination on the body could be the result of a fall through the trap door in the floor is not probable. The remains were not found immediately under the trap door, but several feet from it and covered with cinders, which had either been placed upon them or washed there by a stream of water which ran through the cellar. The deceased was a well-proportioned man, evidently about thirty-five years of age and wore a dark moustache and goatee. It is hoped that the Coroner will be able to-day to be able to throw some additional light upon the affair.

Relief Trustees' Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Relief Fund was held yesterday morning at the Mayor's office, Mayor Brush in the Chair.

Members present: Messrs. Harper, Moorhead, Schnertz, Nimick, Berry, Jones and Cook.

The Mayor read two communications from Thos. D. Gilbert, Chairman State Committee, dated Grand Rapids, Mich., October 30, enumerating, in response to inquiries made some time ago by Mayor Brush, the assortment of building hardware they desired.

On motion of Mr. Schnertz, the Mayor was instructed to procure the articles mentioned in the communication from Grand Rapids. The Mayor stated that the need for the articles asked for was very great.

The Mayor also read an appeal from the Woman's Hospital of Chicago.

A letter was also read from Mrs. Auffrey, asking for $200 for Dr. Avery. On motion of Mr. Harper, the Mayor was instructed to telegraph to the Mayor of Chicago to draw on him for the amount specified in the letter, to be used as directed.

A letter of thanks was read from H. Luddington, Mayor of Milwaukee, for $5,000 which was sent on a few days ago.

Professor Beleke, of Chicago, was introduced and related to the Committee his experiences at the great fire. He had started the Notre Dame University in that city, at the urgent request of many citizens there; the fire swept it away, together with one of the most valuable libraries in Chicago. Before the fire he was worth $50,000, and now he hadn't a cent. He was willing to work, but needed a little assistance to start him.

The case of Professor Beleke was referred to the Committee on Subsistence and Transportation, with power to act. The Committee furnished the Professor with a pass and $20 to Washington city, where he wishes to see Gen. Sherman, of whom children he was tutor.

Mr. Berry, for the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, reported contributions from the church amounting to $256 40.

Mr. Jones reported from the Committee on Corporations, collections to the amount of $2,960.

Mr. Harper, from other banks, reported subscriptions for Chicago to the amount of $13,450, for the Northwest $4,960.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Elliott Larceny.

We have already noticed that Captain J. H. Elliott, the well-known florist, had made an information at the Mayor's office, charging Minnie Moore, who was employed as a domestic in his family, with the larceny of some dresses and other wearing apparel. The accused was arrested at a house in the fourth ward, and a portion of the stolen clothing found. The girl made a statement, implicating a woman named Josephine Pollock, who not long since appeared before the public in the role of Secretary of a charitable fair, and also Mrs. De Wald. Warrants were issued for the arrest of both, but only the latter has as yet been arrested. Learning that Mrs. Pollock was at Freeport, an officer started for that place, but at last accounts had not returned. The case at present is rather complicated, but efficient and capable officers have it in charge, and it is thought that some curious developments will be made. Mrs. De Wald promptly gave bail for her appearance at a hearing this afternoon at three o'clock.

Until hearings have been held, of course there should be no judgment passed in the case. The charge against these two women reats almost entirely on the statement of the girl, Minnie Moore. She also makes another statement which sounds extremely wild and improbable. This is to the effect that the two women took from the house a can of oil and other combustibles with which they proposed, after a while, to fire the premises. This story seems so extravagant that the others told by the same party will have to be well supported to make a case.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

J. VANNOTE, ESQ., will deliver a lecture in Monongahela City, on Saturday evening next. Subject, "Excitable people."

At noon yesterday four companies of the Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry passed through our city, *en route* from New York to Chicago, where they will report to Gen. Sheridan.

RICHARD ALKER yesterday made information before Justice Barker charging his father, brother-in-law et al. with assault and battery. Hearings today.

ABOUT $1,000 of the subscription to the Chicago relief fund, made at the office of the Treasurer, remain unpaid. Mr. Pears would be glad if all who subscribed would come forward and pay in the cash.

A BOY named O'Donovan met with an accident in the school yard of the Lawrence public school, yesterday, which cost him a broken arm. He was "seesawing" and fell from the plank. Dr. Clark attended to the injury.

P. MCGONNIGLE called upon Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday and made an information against Jacob Hoe and Geo. Phillips, charging them with breaking a buggy and injuring a horse, property of defendant. Warrants were issued.

IN the Court of Common Pleas yesterday a petition was filed on behalf of Sophia Stevenson, by her next friend, Michael Lipp, praying for a divorce from her husband, John W. Stevenson, on the ground of ill-treatment.

THE investigation of the fire at the Diamond steam mills, Allegheny, was continued yesterday by Fire Marshal Butler. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited. The testimony shows that the building was set on fire, but so far there is no clue to the incendiary.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Such a treat as is promised at the New Opera House for this evening has not been offered to the old play-goers of Pittsburgh in many a long year. Such a chance to learn something of the past has not been offered to the young play-goers of the present in all their brief experience. Mr. Couldock, whose career as an actor is rich with mirthful and pathetic memories, will tell us something of what he has known about the stage in England and America through an association with it which has lasted over the lifetime of a generation. The vamped up hash of a star lecturer is the poorest kind of stale lunch compared to such a banquet as this.

Mr. Couldock promises us fresh personal reminiscences and anecdotes of the brightest luminaries in the dramatic and literary sphere of the past five lustres. And he will illustrate with artistic minutiæ, softened by respectful recollection, the manners and eccentricities of those of whom he speaks. We all like to hear from one who has known them of such men as Charles Kemble, the Keans, Junius Brutus Booth, Keeley, Buckstone, Planché, Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold and a host of their contemporaries too numerous to mention. We are promised an introduction to them all by Mr. Couldock, and he will furnish us with the acquaintance in a way that no one living, for delicacy and graphic portraiture, can equal.

Besides this, and as the most important part, theatrically speaking, of the entertainment, Mr. Couldock presents for his benefit a drama new to the city, called "Footlights and the Fireside; or the Prompter's Box." The piece is worth going ever so many miles to see, even if there are no more railroads, and has been so distributed to Mr. Elsler's company as to ensure a satisfactory performance. So signal an opportunity for paying a tribute to personal and professional merit does not often happen; and every one who has the welfare of the drama at heart must hope that standing room will be at a premium before the raising of the curtain.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—"The Witches of New York" was played last evening to a small but noisy audience. It will be repeated to-night. Next week we have the regular company again, with Mr. Neil Warner and Miss Grace Rawlinson as a complement of stellar attraction. The return of the former and appearance of the new comers is anxiously awaited.

SYLVESTER AT MASONIC HALL.—Professor Sylvester last night performed to the largest audience that has yet rewarded his endeavor to afford the public a change of entertainment. He had to distribute an alarming number of valuable presents, but came to time bravely, and no one who held a luckily numbered ticket went empty away. Thus evening Mlle. Angelique Schott, that prettiest of pages, takes a benefit, when the gifts will be of extraordinary value and number. The personal fascination and genuine talent of this young person deserve substantial recognition.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEAT R.—Mr. A. M. Hernandez is justly regarded as one of the leading lights of what is called the "variety" business. He certainly has no equal for versatility and comprehensive genius. With him is associated a company that would be sufficient to run a place of amusement without any other talent to assist them. But Manager Aims supplements them with a dozen attractions, any one of which has strength to "draw" by itself. No wonder the house is crowded.

MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON.—This popular entertainment, an ephemeral joy to the heart of each child of Erin whenever it periodically comes here, will be given at Masonic Hall next week. The hall is needed to and strengthened and improved since Mr. MacEvoy was last visit, and is ready for the reception of the sentiment and mirth which invigorate every blade of grass that springs from "the cold sod."

THEODORE THOMAS'S FIRST CONCERT.—The programme of Theodore